BY A WILLS OF OUID. Number 5.

VI LATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION CONTINCED Mr. I pros: In my last communication, I referred to some of the instances in which the maney, callected from our people of the free States, that cen appropriated directly to the support of slavery. It is now my purpose to refer to some instances in which the people of the free States have been compelled to note pecuniary inconvenience and loss, for the ben-efit of the slaveholding interests of the south. It is more than forty years more the records of Hay-ti, fo lowed the example which we had set them.

achieved their independence, and established a government of their own.—By their acts of valor and paerament of their own.—By their acts of valor and patriotism, they became as much entitled to a rank among the governments of the earth, as we did by our revolution. This claim has been acknowledged by France and England, and, indeed, so far as I am informed, by all the civilized nations of the earth, except the United States. So far from recognising the government of Hayti, at an early day we passed that it is a superior of the civilized states. the government of Hayl, at an early hay we proceed a law to suppress all commercial intercourse between our people and the people of that Island. (Vale act of Congress, approved 25th February, 1506.) This was done because the resplicit had, most of them been slives; and it was designed to withink! from them our provisions in order to bring upon them famine and distress, lest their example might induce the slaves in

isting in most of the stave States, colored seamen.

When they arrive in port, are liable to be seed and impulsioned, beat their presence might create a desire for liberty among the slaves. If the persons thus in Additional sum account from Jan. 1, prisoned are found unable to pay the extravagant.

Treasury, average from ordinary source of revenue, of SEVENTEEN MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED 17,100,000 and the stave of the prisoned series of the prisoned series found unable to pay the extravagant. charges for their arrest and imprisonment, they are to be sold into slavery. These proceedings have operated as a tax upon the commence of our northern States. Thus have our interests been made to solt entered to see the commence of our northern states. Thus have our interests been made to solt error the interests of elevery. In this way the Federica of the commence of our northern states. ral Government has extended its fostering core over that institution, at the expense of the needle of the free States. For forty years we have thus been rea-dered tributary to the slave States. Our Government still refuses to enter into commercial relations with that of Hayti, and the interests of our shipowners. our sailors, our merchants, our mechanics and far-mers, are depressed and discouraged, morder that ig-norance and slavery may be prolonged in the south. And where are our singular or on editors, of either party, who holdly denounce this flagrant abuse of northern interests and northern rights? Nav. I apposition every timbing, combit man, to say whether a frank and tempera a maintenance of our rights on this subject has not been regarded as enconstrummantand distanceable by a portion of our people of the north? So long, so tainely and silently, have we been accessdishonorable by a portion of our people of the north?

So long, so tainely and silently, have we been accustomed to yield up our interests for the benefits of clavery, that an open assertion of our rights and support of our interests, is regarded with distrust and jealousy.

The receipts were [The receipts from this source having run un from eleren millions in 1837 to sixtees millions in 1838]

From the Public Lands, in the same period of four years. jeniousy. In 1816, our people of the free States were deeply

engaged in commerce; our ships navigated every sea; our sailors were numerous; our merchants were en-joying a profitable commerce; our farmers were enjaying a profitable commerce; our farmers were encouraged by a ready market for their products. The war, then but just closed, had left our nation in debt; a hun fred millions of dollars was to be raised, besides the current expenses of Government. Southern statesmen considered that the interests of the shaveholding States would be promoted by lecyting this vast sum upon the commerce of the free States. The commerce was expense in the blow was strick.—
Twelve thousand seamen were turned out of could v. commerce was crippled, and thousands of our ship owners and merchants a request, and the industry of the porth was, for a season, para vzed for the purpose of releving the lave States of their due proportion of our public debt and the expenses of Government.

At length our people of the north conductly con-At length our people of the north gradually con-formed to the tariff of 1916, and subsequent amend-neuts. They vested their fortunes, eccumulate by industry and economy, in the factories designed to supply our nation with such fabrics as were decimed necessary to the conflict of our people. Our laborers again found employ. Industry was encouraged.— Our farmers of One found a ready market for their produce; prosperity again cheered every department of society in the free States. Our public revenues were ample. Our national delit was poal off; our the national delit was poal off; our there are no improvements, the improvement of our tiver navigation and our Cumberland road, were going for ward with rapidity, when the waveholding influence became dissatisfied and threatened a dissolution of that this deficiency was concealed from the public.

The section of the intelligent the national delit was poal off; our the national delit was poal off; our threatened and improvements, the improvement of our tiver may be an actual deficiency in the Treasury of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS; and that there was an actual deficiency in the Treasury of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS; and that the substitution of the intelligent mean in this community.

Charge 1 — Marder on the high seas on heard of a TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS; and that this deficiency was concealed from the public the forces to oppose this northern prosperity, and to reduce the Federal Government to the necessity of changing as policy for the funced purpose of forting prosperity spon the slave States, in definite of that law of Providence which has ortained that it shall never result from oppression and vice. The comprehense act of 1533 was nothing increase the states of the comprehense act of 1533 was nothing increase they discussed the providence of the comprehense of the borners should be turned out of supplies; that the revenuez of Government should be struck down; that a national debt should be meatered public credit impaired, and private civilit ruined, for the purpose of sustaining and encouraging the interests of the slave States. The mandate was observed, and the people of the fire States have quirtly annial and telently, submitted to the loss of natiol millions, for the hea fire in siave States. The writer would not be understood as saying these were violations of the Constant stond as saying these were visitions of the Constantion; but that they were as clearly riorations of the rights of the free States as were the appropriations of snoary for the express purpose of capturing fugitive slaves. It is thus that our commerce with Havit has been cut off, and our domestic lisher has been left to compute with the pauper inbor of Europe, in order that the interests of the slave States might be protected a state of an artistaned, and upheld at the expense of northern

Under the law distributing the proceeds of the puble lands among the several States, a fund was croveded, by which all our northern States would have exricated themselves from their present embarrass-ments, and would have been enabled to complete their internal improvements already commenced — Our-canals and rairroads would have given increased that it is to our internal commerce; standarded our agricultural at d mechanical laborers to greater effect by offering greater encouragement. They would have added that mecessed our manufactures. They would in a great degree, have annihilated the space which now divides the people of New England from those of our western States; our associations would have in-ereased; refinement and taste would have been en-couraged; intelligence more rapidly disseminated; and learning and secure promoted. These advanta-ges, though highly desirable to a free people, are dangerous to the interests of slavery, which must ever depend apon the ignorance and stopidity of the slave population in regard to their rights, and the means of nopulation in regard to their rights, and the means of regaining them. All these results were clearly seen by that influence which is ever jealous of the progress of knowledge, which teaches man to i now the rights that God has given him. The sacrifice was deemed necessary to the interests of slavery. A slaveholding President became the willing instrument by which the object was effected. Consistency, self-respect, rea-son, and the rights of the northern States, presented These advantage to the free States increasing and expanding as we look forward to coming time, were specificed by the Federal Government for the purpose of preserving the slaveholding influence from all hazard. I am awars that a portion of our reople consider these subjects of hal little importance. They urge that all eneroachments upon our rights in facer of the slaveholding interests are to be resisted, but dany that a projective trief, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, the improvement of our harbors, our river navigation, or of the Cumbershand tond, are of such importance as to require their aid and support. but alight obstacles to the attainment of his purpose.

If these important interests to abandoned by those who make the "support of northern rights" their motto, how can they expect the toroids of internal improvements, and of the taciff, to unite with them in matters which they deem of fir less pecuniary impor-tance. If one clarate our isorthern men wait tamely surrender our pecuniary interests, may we not ex-pect that another part on wait he as willing to yield up pect that another port on wot be as willing to yield up our honer to the demands of the southern States?—

Is there an individual who is not perfectly conscious that such divisions must prove destructive to all our sectional rights? If those whose minds dwell massly on the metal influences of slavery, and who feel most deeply interested in removing the moral desolation is occasions, abundon all uncert of our pecunia.

temperate support of all our rights. If one of our important rights suffer, all must be affected. They will either stand or fall together. I twisten of our triends is uself a sacrifice of our rights.—Union of our friends will secure our rights and our interests. I am aware that I shall be charged of speaking mostly in regard to the right of the north, while I say but little of these of the south. But I beging readers to understand that the outh have not only meintained their onen rights, but they have made our rights substrient to their interests; and it has therefore become necessary that public attention is huld be thus particularly called to the support of the interests and particularly called to the support of the interests and the honor of the free States. PACIFICUS.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS. Of the Whigs of Virginia, assemble in State Convention on the 22 I day of February last. CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY ON MR. VAN BUBEN'S

ACCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY. Fellow Citizene: You are familiar with the me mariable declaration of Gir. Jackson, in 1837, on his references from the Presidency, that he 'delt this great people prosperous and happy; in peace with all nations; and flourishing beyond all former example." But the significant states men who opposed his violent measures—the removal of the deposits and the infla-tion of the State Banks—forciold, with the accuracy of inspiration, the evils that must inevitably follow his interruption of the commercial relations of the county. What was the character of this prosperity,

delight is true, that been discharged, under the au-thority of an annual appropriation of ten millions, as a sin ing fund, beginning in 1817, from the aboundary means flowing into the national coffers from the cus-toms, and from extraordinary sales of the public do-nual. The Treasury was not only discremibered of all its engagements resolving from two wars, but a large surplus had been distributed to the States.— An ample found was transmitted to Mr. Van Buren by

ment by Mr. Woodbory, it appears that on the day of January, 1837, there was a surplus in

than ordinary sources, (Bank, U. S. When the extravagance of the party

ran beyond the income of the us-ury, so as to require the 41 ment to the States to be withheld, Treasury Notes were an horized, and years up to the 4th March, 1841, to

Making in all, from other than the regular receipts from the customs and the public lands, during Mr Von Boron's term, nearly THIRIY-TWO MILL-IONS OF DOLLARS! Now let us see what was received from the regular sources of income during the same period.

From the Customs:
From January, 1837, to January, 1841,

Making the ordinary revenue of Mr.

Van B ren's term

To these "Ecoury these Millions" from the ordinary sources, add the foregoing sum from extraordinary sources, HINDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOL.

LARS poid into the Treasury during Mr. Van Bo-ren's term of four years an average of 28,718,750 A liberal-minded people might deem this an ample anamous expenditure of thirteen millions! But was this enough for those Reformers? Let the record speak. There was expended during the four years of Mr. Van Eurea's administration the following sums.

	an Duren	s administration	the following	sum
7.5	In 1937.		817 265 017	
	1949,		39,445 138	
	1539		37.129,396	
	1310,		25,226 533	
	100000	Total.	\$112 076,311	12.1

thousand delears somally !

Upon the adjustment of balances on the accession of Gen. Harrison to the Presidence, it was found to the Presidence, it was found to the presidence of Gen. It is a superficient of the community.

themen carefully avoided reference to the deferred appropriations made by Congress, which, with the outstanding in the swelled the debrup of the amount we have sixed \$21000.600. Fulled, Mr. Charles J. Ingersoil, one of their party, acknowledged, in an ablices to his constituents, that the debt was Twenty Thin Millians of Dollars!

The terms of this debt, however, are conclusively

The rems of this debt, however, are conclused by set forth in a Report of the Committee on Public expondinces, of which Mr. Meriweiher of Ga was the chairman, during the winter of 1841-2. The currentness of this report has not been impeached from any quarter. We subject an abstract:

Lid because recorded in Treasury Department.

Treasury Notes.

Treasury Notes, Debts due in Holland, Funded debt of last war, These two 'ast items were contradicted during the

Debts recorded in War Department
Amount dus twelve tribes of Indians, on wis
Government pays an interest of \$131,000.

81 580,000 Amount due Chippewa and Ottawa In-310 000 Amount due several tribes in trust and expended for use of Government, Amount due Florida militia,

Amount due Florida minita,

Amount due Georgia do.

73 495

Amount due State of Georgia,

207 000

do.

75 495

Amount due State of Georgia,

200 00

76 do.

76 do.

76 do.

77 do.

77 do.

78 do. for by a Wing Congress.

Debts recorded in Post Office Department

Due arrearages to contractors, Due contractors beyond means, 354 990 Debts recorded in Nary Department Amount Navy provision fund used \$1, Actual deficiency of means to meet

the appropriations made by the Con-gress which adjourned March 3, 1841, and previous Congresses,

Mere, then, is a debt of more than TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, every cent of which was contracted before the 4th of March, 1841, and some of which, in deanite of the disliculties en-countered by the Whigs, has been paid since their ascendence on the National Councils.

It has already been mentioned in this paper

That result has obviously given general if not universal satisfact on; and this point, yet there are, as we think it must b

pecuniars interests.

The safety of the free States depends mon pre-erying a brief physically—be held as rule of law, then no the Constitution in its parity, and as the firm and two admit that the defence was sound in principle.

of sanity in this case to have been valid in point of fact, or to have been established by the testi-

Great excitement of mild -- so great as to have disturbed its ballance and to have occasioned much eccentricity of behavior and speech--war undoubtedly proved, and it continued for some ime; but we must say that we are unable to see in the testimony sufficient evidence of that kind or degree of mental delusion, which is in-

oreistent with moral and legal accountability There was, for instance, no mistake in the mind of Mercer as to the facts of the case, as to the persons concerned, as to the nature of the crime committed by Herberton, as to the condition of public sentiment on the subject of fe-main purity and honor, or as to the consequent nature and extent of the injury done to his s stet and her family. It was in truth, his clear and accurate apprehension of all these points that produced the uncontrolled excitement under which he acted; and the defence was that these facts and conceptions raised his mental excite ment to so high a pitch as to render it positive

meanity. But all these premises were realities. The facts were actual facts; his apprehension of their moral character and of their bearing and effect on the domestic and social relations and position of his sister, was accurate and sound; his moral sense and judgement of the crime, in all its features and bearings, was eminently just and more than that, his conception of the enormity of the crime and the injury was in no respect extravagant or inappropriate, but was, or for eight years, the contrary, truly adequate, fit, and right, and pon a new lease his whole train of moral reasoning on the subdemonstrated by the universal sympathy of the public, and by the consequent justification he has everywhere received from the moral sense of society as applied to the very same facts tha

It, then, the moral sense of the whole com munity is right on this subject—if the purest and most exalted sentiments and emotions of which our moral nature are susceptible, are trust-worthy and most enmently sane-if so-ciety at large is not positively crazy-then Singleton Mercer was perfectly compos mentiswas in his right mind in an emment degree, 17,100,000 when he so sternly avenged the enormous crime of Herberton; and it was most unquestionably as we believe, on the grounds we have stated and no other, that the jury pronounced their verdict of acquital.

But if these things are so, and if we approve the verdict, what it may be asked, is the draw back on our satisfaction, as intimated in the beginning of these remarks.

It is this :- the defence of insanity places the jury and the law in a false position; and the case is exposed to the hazard of being used as a cover for malice and a precedent for undestruction of friendship, must be lessened in a country where a constant desire to please on righteous verdicts in cases bearing only a literal and merely formal resemblance to this of Mercer. It might, therefore, have been better, it a strict and more legal view of the matter, to nave set aside the plea of insanity; and have addressed. found a verdict of not guilty on the explicit \$52 500 000 ground that there was not a particle of malice in the detendant and therefore no murder; for such, as we believe, is the real ground of the

If the jury had taken this course and placed the case at once and explicitly on the broad ground of retributive justice we believe they would have been triumphantly sustained; and the duty next to be performed would, as in our judgment it actually does, devolve on the legis-lative authority, and that is, to place all such cases of killing in the class of justifiable cide. We believe such a law is demanded by sound morality, and that its practical operation

would be eminently salutary.

At all events, such are our present impressions, and if they are wrong we should be glad to have their error exposed

MAKENZIE ACQUITTED.

The following is a copy of the specifications against Commander Mackenzie, together with the finding or acquittal of the Court. The trial has been very thorough, and has created greatexcitement throughout the country. We presume however that the deci-An average of thirty fire millions fire hundred sion of the court will be cordially approved

> Somers, did, on the 1st December, 1842, on the high sans in latitude 17 egrees 34 minutes, 25 seconds, and longitude 57 degrees 57 menutes, 45 seconds, withform of law wilfully, deliberately reasory in the neck at the yard arm of said brig until he was dead Padip Spencer, a mid-himann then serving on board thereby voluting the 21-t a ticle of the 1st section of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the better government of the Navy of the United States,"

better government of the Navy of the United States," approved April 23. 1-00.

Specification 2d. Alleges same thing in regard to Same I Crouwell beatswain's mate, &c.

Specification 3d, in relation to I lisha Small, sea-

I knew some time ago, that Mr. Hume, member of Parliament, had subscribed for the "Brother Charge 2d. Oppression, under three specifications, the same as the other, except that they allege he did without form of law and without good and sufficient cause oppressively kill by hanging. &c. &c.

Charge 31. Flezat punishment—three specifications as above, except that they charge that he did, of his own authority, and contrary to the Act of Congress in such cases under and provided, kill, &c. &c.

Charge 4th—Candick Indecember 4th Officer.— Jonathan," expressly stating that he did it to see whether it would come through with all its literary piracy and without check. These spapers and their extras are now declared contraband and can pass no British frontier or customs, except in close envelope and subject to letter pos-tage. This touched particularly the "New World," as they have been at special pains and

Charge 4th - Conduct unbecoming an Officer. -Specification - In that he used taunting and insulting language to Spencer at the last moment of his execu-Charge 5th - Cruelty and Oppression - Specifics

tion—In that he babtually inflate level and unnecessary punishment upon his crew.

Finding of the Court in the case of Commander Alex S. Mackinzie.

Of the first charge and its specifications the Court

finds.
That the 1st specification is not proved.
That the 2d specification is not proved.
That the 31 specification is not proved.
That the first charge is not proved.
On the second charge and its specifications:
That the 1st specification is not proved.
That the 2d specification is not proved.
That the 3d specification is not proved.
That the second charge is not proved.
On the third charge and its specifications:
That the lst specification is not proved.

That the 1st specification is not proved. That the 2d specification is not proved. That the 3d specification is not proved. That the third charge is not proved.

That the fourth charge is not proved.

Advocate and no testimony or evidence being offere to sustain it, the Court took no action upon it.

The specification of the 5th charge being deemed by the Judge Advocate too vague, was waived by him No one having complained to the Department of specific ill-treatment, it could not be made more specific, as the Department had no particular information. The Court therefore took no action. The Court therefore took no action.

As far as evidence was officed under the 5th charge the Court do find no proof of mistreatment of the crew of the Somers generally by Commander Mack enzie, nor of individual maltreatment, and thesefore

find it not prove!

The Court do therefore HONORABLY ACQUIT Communifer ALEXANDER S. MACKENZIE of all the charges and specifications prefered against him by the Secretary of the Navy.

AN ACCOMPLISHED COQUETTE.

The following article, we have no doubt, is the production of an adroit and dexterous Coquette. We do not understand the term precisely as she defines it, nor do we think large, of a good understanding, of a cordial friendly footing, being restored between the country and our kinstoan of America, that I cate she has given the meaning which is generthat the long and deeply interesting trial of ally attached to it. She certainly maintains Singleton Mercer resulted in his acquital, her position with great incounty and tast and her position with great ingenuity and tact, and utterly indifferent what directions that line takes, if her arguments do not produce conviction, confess that we share the public sentiment on the failure does not result from a want of skill in the advocate. If any of our readers desire to present the other side of the satisfaction and to occasion some misgivings argument, our columns are at their service.

A DEFENCE OF COQUETRY. BY MRS. TORRE HOME. (AN ENGLISH LADY.) ty interests expends from their political, and safe admin stration of justice.

The defence rested chiefly, if not exclusinely of the term, is a strong and universal desire to encountishment of their own prepared the accommission of the part of the defend on the part of the part of the defend on the part of the p her female triends, winning in her manners to all around her, and so fond of elegance and re-finement, that she would be as much shocked to Buffalo Gazette.

and profuse of blossom—the lilac, for instance, that loads the air with perfume, or the may,

"Grata tenet compede vinctum."

harm, and save the beautiful campagna of Na-

oquette has no knowledge of the monomanic

times exposes her to censure, at least it calls for

no sacrifice in herself, and awakens no remorse

ourse, is certainly beneficial to man. Rousseau

death of love, the curse of marriage, and the

ne side is met on the other by that polite and

andivided affection; but love is an ingot of the

covers a larger spice, brightens and glitters on a thousand objects, and is of every day use. The severity with which men speak of co-

metry appears to me unjust and ungrateful. If

pecause her desire is apparent ! If, on the con

efforts she makes to supply, by every art of

manner, those charms which nature has denied

her! She may not, indeed, be qualified to prac-

prohibition, to receive the tribute of sighs and

praises, or be soothed with the gentle murmurs of amorous timidity; but still she may be a co-

quette, graceful in her manners, elegant in her

dress, cheerful in her temper, and good humor-edly anxious that her small battery of charms

should make as imposing a display as possible. The general eri syment of society must be in-

"Matrons of Cornelia's mien, Or the light airs of Egypt's graceful Queen,

and many a timid spirit which would quail under

the towering glance of the "Mother of the Greechi," and shou the Corcean enchantment

of a Cleopatra, may find amusement and pleas-

ITEMS.

Intelligences) has is used a special edict against

papers, communicated to the proprietors a few days since through the New York British agent,

expense to push their circulation in Canada."

but no others, so that soon these will fill the

The holders of the Spanish small coin,

A CAPITAL PLAN. - In these days of econom

bout to adopt a memmeric plan for feeding their

So says an exchange paper. The gentlema

who superintends the dinner will mesinerize all the diners, and then eat a splendid dinner him-

self, in which all, through mesmeric sympathy.

dreds, which will materially reduce the expen-

LORD BROUGHAM AND AMERICA. - This die

tinguished British statesman, in a recent speech

on the Boundary question, made use of the fol

lowing language: "I so infinitely over-value

perhaps, the importance, the vital importance, to

the interests of this country and of mankind

me peace between America and England !"

CANADA .- On the 21st of February the new

on the ice from the American to the Canadia shore. The launch was effected by cutting

will partake; one dinner will thus sati

whom, by the bye, the banks are the largest

culation.

It is not all men who are won by

ure in the humble

aimable cequette.

tise the glance of command, or the frown of

Perhaps this courtesy is not really

others. Can we say the same of love !

passion-the living on one thought, which is

ples from being destroyed by earthquakes.

that decorates every hodge.

It is the conjective of the women that gives the charm to French society, and is the cause of the most agreeable trait in his charm. of that indescribable grace and sweetness of the most agreeable trait in his character. He manner which accompanies them in the most hung on his sister Sarah's neck and assured her advanced age, and even to the grave. So far of his perfect forgiveness, begging her to confrom considering this as injurious to the morality sider herself b'amelese, and attributing the affrom considering this as injurious to the morality of women, I am convinced both the manners of women, I am convinced both the manners fictions they had just passed through, to one and morals of England would be improved if who had made a full and fearful atonement for we more resembled our fair neighbors in their his guilt. desire to please-a desire which extends itself

MILLER'S PROPHECY FULFILLED .-- A person through all the relations of life, and includes in the immensity of its range husbands, children, friends, acquaintances, and even inferiors and servants. The marriages with actresses, dan-cers, and women of bad character, which are proclaiming himself to be the Messiah, and now making his second appearance among men, was brought to this institution a few days since, but in I hand and foot, and accompanied by three stout Pharisaic looking fellows. As a proof of so frequent in England, are comparatively unhis authority he mentions that during known in France, where the woman of society advent the people said -- "He hath a devi", and is mad," and now they say the same, and have possesses all the graces and attractions that can captivate and fix the affections, and has, thereput him in an insane asylum. He dec ares Mil-ler to be correct in predicting his second coming fore, nothing to fear from unworthy rivals. Nor does she relax aftervictory; she wisely continat this time, but that he is incorrect in predicues to cultivate these powers which first com-manded admiration. She gains experience from maturer years, and therefore sees them, so far ing the destruction of the world by fire at pres ent. He proclaims that he is going to judge all according to the deeds done in the body, and from diminishing ber attractions, only confirm ing and increasing them, teaching her to rivet the chains she wore in early youth, and to assert will take the saints with him into glory; but leave the rest to their own destruction. It must be some consolation to him to be surrounded by her graceful empire to the last ; she has no fee so many of his followers, for fourteen were alof losing the captue she has once enthralled; like Horace's Phylliready here, having been so persecuted by their friends as to be placed in a lunatic asylum, un der the presence or meaning - range of the I look upon coquery se a very safe and excel-lent ingredient in woman's -haracter. It is like the fluines of Vesuvius, which do but little

FLOUR IN MANUFACTURES.— he Rochester Democrat states that the manufactures of New England last year, used over two hundred thousand barrels of flour, in making starch and six ng for their goods-heing a larger quantity of flour The single state of Massachusetts, during the the symptom and danger of woman's love. She is always in good humor, agreeable and self-possessed, and if her love of admiration somesame time, consumed more Western flour than was exported to all foreign countries!

Unfortunate Mi-Take .-- A negro attempt ng to rob a house at Mobile on the 19th ult., was ursued and shot by a guard, who had been The effect of coquetry in woman, where it is so general as to give a tone to all social interplaced over the premesis in consequence of their having been robbed before. Another person in the house mistook the guard as he return-ed, for the robber, and shot him in the face with says, 'Il est convenues France qu' un homme a gun loaded with salt, as he approached the refusera rien a aucune femme fut ce meme la door, seriously wounding him. sienne;' and we can well imagine how all the oitterness and asperity of temper, which is the FATHER MILLER .-- The rumor of the death

sick with erysipelas, near Saratoga, not danger ously, but worn down by incessant toil and la In his efforts to convince mankind that the gentle gallantry which has become the univerworld is coming to an end, he may so impair his sal language in which woman, at every age, is constitution as at least to hasten his own, valuable; certainly not so precious as true and WRIG VICTORY .-- It is stated that, in Munro County, Tenn., at the last election, the Loro purest metal, and can be given but to one; when eaten out into the golden leaf of coquetry, it

f this individual was premature. He is lying

Focus had four majority. Since that time, five persons who voted the Loco ticket have been elected to the State Penitentiary, and one is about to be hung for murder. The county may now be set down as a Whig county. A VETERAN .-- There is a turkey in Fairfield. Vt., that has been shot at 224 times, at shooting

a woman has beauty or merit, why should they be diminished, or perhaps entirely destroyed, in the eyes of those she most desires to please, matches in various towns in Franklin Co., and has yielded to its owner a profit of \$14. DARKNESS AT MIDDAY .-- The New Orlean trary, she is unhappily without any attractions, should she not rather be encouraged in the that candles were lighted.

> (Burlington.) FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1843.

the abolitionists of this state that by oppos- and in a few hours was a corpse! ing Whigs who have uniformly sustained Northern principles in congress, and by contributing to elect Loco Focos who are the

THE LONDON POST CEFICE DEPARTMENT the "Brother Jonathan" and New World" news-

SPECIE BELOW PAR .- Much inconveniences is experienced by the late and somewhat sudder resolution of the banks to refuse Spanish quar-

ters, shillings and sixpences, except at the rates "But let us look at the bright side of the of 23 cents for the former, and 10 and 5 cents picture. The Whig party in this State, The depreciation of these coins, by long use and wear, and in some instances by being sweatthough not triumphant, has sustained itself nobly. Their organization is preserveded, has led to this determination.

The banks are furnished, we are told, with a their vote has been greatly increased since last year, and they are ready to do their dugood supply of American small coins, and pay ty in future. A noble and determined spirit pervades them. Those who this year have given their votes in support of correct prinfar, will have to put up with loss between what they received these coins for and what they now ciples, may always be relied on. The energy and enthusiasm, with which the Presiden-As these coins are not lawfully current by ale, but only by weight or fineness, there is no emedy for this loss.—N. Y. American. to increase the Whig strength Ly thousands, then cast her vote for the Whig candidate." every expedient is resorted to for the saving of expense. At Pittsburgh the hotel keepers are

GLORIOUS VICTORY. The Capital of the Empire State Redeemed

late many Whig victories, but in no instance been so many rumors of late, particularly in the has the triumph been more brilliant and com- New York papers, in regard to cabinet changes plete than that which crowned the efforts of the gallant Whigs of Albany, New York, in the Charter election which took place on Tuesday of last week. At the last charter election, the Locos carried the city by a majority of six hundred. This year the Whigs have carried the Mayor, Alderman, Supervisors and all by a majority of about four hundred and seventy !! The following from not how this line of boundary is drawn. I m the Albany Evening Journal of Wednesday

let it go a few miles or leagues to the right hand or to the left, even let it effect Cape Rouse, Whig Mayor, Whig Common Council, and a Whig Majority of Four Hundred and Fifty: The victory achieved yesterday by the true-hearted Whigs of the Capitol was alike signal, river-welcome! take it all! give it up! Give iron steamer Mohawk was launched from the pock yard at Kingston. It was a novel sight to see a ship launched in the depth of a Canadian winter, while loads of hay &c. were passing

large channel in the ice. The Mohawk was built in England, or rather her frame was all pre-

appear in the solitude of her chamber in an until the composition. But as the election approached the prignoir, or ill shaped slippers, as to be illied the most brilliant ball-room. A configuration of the composition of the composition. But as the election approached in became evident that the Corporation of the composition of the composition of the composition. But as the election approached in the composition of the composition of the composition. But as the election approached in the composition of the composition of the composition. But as the election approached in the composition of the composition. But as the election approached in the composition of the composit exclusive, and has too much tact to wound the family, immediately after the acquital, was a they would be backed by the whole influence of the lace Force party and the entire patronage. She has a desire to please that is universal; the knees before her brother, as he entered the of the State Government. The Regency Ward she has a desire to please the is universal; and, if I were to choose an emblem of coquetary, I should (in contradiction to the remark above quoted) select the flower most lavish of sweets and profuse of blossom—the lilar, for instance, The mother embraced her son (whom she regarded almost as one restored from the grave.) and a City Meeting, calling the disinterested services; and a City Meeting, calling the distinterested services; and a City Meeting, calling the country, and none but an 'old blue light, Hartford Convention Federalist,' and in this free country, and none but an 'old blue light, Hartford Convention Federalist,' would wish to deprive you of it. So pray ration office-holders satisfied with attempting to brow-heat public opinion. They undertook to bear down the voice of our citizens by the aid of vo'ers imported from Watervie', Bethlehem and Greenbush. Upwards of THREE HUNDRED MEN who had not the shadow of a right to vo a n this city were brought into the doubtful Wards the day or evening previous to the election and marched up to the poils on Tuesday to deposit

Loro Foco ballots. But it was all to no purpose. Neither their avish use of money, nor their excessive importations of voters, nor their many other corrupt and trandulent devices availed to save the Loca Foco from merited and mortifying defeat. The Wings went in a contest with a zea', spirit and g determination. Even when the prospect was at the darkest there was no faltering in the Whig ranks. They fought like men resolved PERVISORS. AND OF TWELVE OUT OF THE TWEN-TV ALDERMEN, BY AN AVERAGE MAJORITY OF FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY, are not, not. the trophies of yesterday's triumph.

just achieved a most brilliant victory. They which we rectify by copying the following have elected their Mayor by the unprece- article from the Hartford Courant of Saturdented majority of 500 votes, and out of day last. It appears Cleaveland was not han was exported to England in the same time. twenty seven Councellors and Aldermen elected by the people last year, and the cononly one Locofoco was returned!

The Charter Election in New York city has resulted in favor of the Loco Focos as usual. But so manifest and glaring was the corruption that was practised that the only effect of the election will be to open the eyes of honest men of all parties to the festering rottenness of New York Locofocoism .--More votes were polled by several thousand, it is believed, than the whole number of legal voters in the city,-the natural consequence of the repeal of the registry law by the Loco Legislature.

The New York Courier and Enquirer relates an incident connected with the late Rhode Island election, which exhibits an Fairfield instance of as pure a patriotism as the world Litchfield ever witnessed. Capt. Carpenter, an old Middlesex ship muster, was on his dying bed, not expected to live through the day, on Wednesday morning. His grave clothes were all prepared with his own knowledge. That morning he called his wife to his bed side, papers remark that at noon on the 21st ult, the and said to her that he did not expect to sky was so obscure during three or four minutes survive the day, "And my dear," said he "I have nothing else to leave to you and our children, but I want very much to leave you the legacy of a good government-1 astonished, and replied, that such a thing was impossible-that he was then dving .-OF A WARNING TO THIRD PARTY And The circumstance, however, was communi-ATTONISTS .- The following paragraph from cated to the presiding officer of the ward, and the Hartford Courant shows that some of the ball a fors was conveyed to the house of the third party abolitionists of Connecticut the dving patriot by an officer-he was raishave at last discovered their error. How eat in his bed, wrote his name on the "law many such lessons will it require to teach and order" ticket-tell back upon his bed,

ANOTHER Laca Foca Row. - The New signed - The Robespierrian Locofocos of 1 York Loco Focos are determined not to be This afternoon the soliject of McGowan's expultributing to elect Loco Focos who are the natural allies of slavery," they will not be very likely to hasten the emancipation of the slave?

"We have reason to believe that many who voted the abolition ticket now most deeply regret their course, and will never be induced to repeat it. They have been a few forms are determined not to be induced to repeat it. They have been afternoon from the solgest of McGowan's expulsion being up, a vote was taken on a resolution offered by Mr. Lowry, as a substitute for the explosion resolution, to merely "repriman." him.

Mr. Tostin. of the courty, alluded to the servers remarks of Mr. Hood in the moving, and said that it he had ap hed such language to him. Mr. Most replied, that he knew his rights as a member on that floor, and would maintain them; and any one who would at empt to infringe upon them the floor and would maintain them; and any one who would at empt to infringe upon them; the floor and would maintain them; and any one who would at empt to infringe upon them; the first are proposed. the means of electing a loco face in this muchle to restrain himself longer, walked in the way threatened, would meet with a rough cus-Congressional district, who will go fully and across the floor, and struck Lee a violent Congressional district, who will go fully and decidedly with the Southern slave-holders, on every question—and they feel that their leaders have advised them to say the least injudiciously. We confidentially hope that the result of this election will open their eyes, and lead them to a more correct and patriotic course in future."

The Congressional district, who will go fully and decreased across the floor, and struck Lee a violent blow in the face;—a scuffle ersued, but the Wherehoused—yeas 37, nave 48.

Wherehoused—yea Tax Cricial spares as follows of the York Legislature contrace "all the decency," as well as " all the harning."

The Charter Election in Brooklyn, New York, which took place last week, shows a handsome Whig gain since last year. Our friends have carried the Common Council which was Loco Foco at the last election, and made a nett gain of alout 100 on the vote for Mayor.

OPEx Governor Hill and the Madisonian have lately been dissecting Blair of the Globe, and they have done up their work like skilltial election will be conducted, cannot fail ful practitioners. Blair raves like a mad bull at every application of the dissecting ican. and we are confident that Connecticut will knife. We expect our neighbor of the Sununel will echo Blair's groans, as usual.

MR. WEBSTER .- We find the following important paragraph in the Philadelphia United We have had the pleasure of recording of States Gazette, of last Friday. There have that we place but little confidence in any of them. But the Gazette is a paper of such character and respectability that its statements may be relied on.

the President of the United States, on his departure from Washington, his resignation of the office of "Secretary of State," to take effect on the first day of May, previous to which he will return to Washington. We have reason to be leve that our informacion is correct, and that the P-end-nt is 10-king towards Virginia for a success of Mr Tozewill or Mr. Steven-son, is thought of; but probably some circumstances must be regarded before a decision is made between hose two gentlemen of among the numerous aspi Surely Mr. Cushing may expect a place in the Cab-

In addition the above the old Colony (Massa

decisive, overwhelming. We have gone through many severe contests in this city, but never one more desperate than that of yesterday. We have won, too, many glorious triumphs but that which crowned the efforts of the Whigs yesterday exceeded them all.

A fortnight ago few supposed that the Loco Focos, as a party, would undertake to sustain the action of the present Common Council.—The moderity in the Board, by their infantous conduct, had so outraged public sentiment that no one dreamed of their appealing to the People. chusetts) Memorial has the following paragraph:

temperate support of all our rights. If one of our ple and well sustained by the proofs. On no appear in the solitude of her chamber in an unimportant rights suffer, all must be affected. They other ground, however, do we believe the pleas the became evident that the Corporation office.

The Free Press and the solitude of her chamber in an unimportant rights suffer, all must be affected. They other ground, however, do we believe the pleas the became evident that the Corporation office.

Certainly, Jeremiah, you shall be permitted to 'grumble ' just as much as you please. It is one of the 'inslienable rights of man,' go on, and 'grumble 'at the Whigs because they have not chartered a National Bank. provided a sound and uniform currency, distributed the proceeds of the public lands, and adopted such other measures as they have always contended were necessary to make the times better.' 'Grumble 'say we--'grumble ' long, and 'grumble' loud, and keep grumbling till you and your readers both get sick of it. And when you have 'grumbled to your heart's content, just answer us this question-Have not the Whigs, as a party, energy worthy of the highest praise. From always contended that a National currency, morning until night our substantial citizens stood their ground at the palls with the most unflinch. land fund were indispensable to restore the prosperity of the country, and has it been through their default, as a party, that these WHIG MAYOR, OF A MAJORITY OF WHIG SU. measures have not all been adopted? If so, then the Whigs, as a party, are guilty; if

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—We com The Whies of Richmond, Virginia, have upon the results of this current emerge servative vote was less than we supposed. The last Sentinel however, crowed, as usual, before it got fairly out of the woods. There is no election by the PEOPLE this year.

VOTE EOR GOVERNOR.

We have full returns from 134 towns, and the majorities in 6 - making all in the State. These give Mr. Baldwin 24.503 votes; Mr. Cleaveland 25.606; Mr. Gillette 1792; stattering 72--leaving amajority against Cleavland of 66. There is no choice of Governor, nor probably, of any of the State officers. The whole vote in the State will be about 55 000 --of which the Whige have polled about 25,000--the Locos about 27,300--and the Abolitionist and scattering about 2000. In 1832, the whole number of votes polled for Governor was 51 253-of which Mr. Ellswoth (Whig) received 23,700; the votes of 125 564; Gillette (Abol) 1319; Loomis (Conservative) 612; scaterins 58. VOTE EOR GOVERNOR.

RECAPITULATION OF VOTE FOR GOVERNOR Baldiein, Cleaveland, Gillette. 5197 4418 2567 3601 1698 3732 2021 1574 Hartford County,

THE HARRISBURGH OUTRAGE .- Our readers will recollect we gave an account of a most attracious attempt at murder, by a Loco Foco member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, by the name of McGowan, who stabbed a man in the Hall of the House on the 7th instant. A motion was made to expell the ruffian from the House. want to vote to-day." Mrs. C. was of course But the Locos attempted to substitute a resolution of simple reprimand instead of expulsion. This was defeated. McGomen was then permitted to send in his resignation to avoid the disgrace of expulsion. By the following paragraph from the Hatrisburg Telegraph it appears there is an utter abandonment of all dignity, and order, and Legislative propriety at Harrisburg, under the corrupting influences of Locofocoism. Members threatened to be Assaulted - McGowon re-

former!
The vote was taken on the motion to "reprimand,"

Philadelenia county? We have come to a pretty pars truly.

It is proper to say that those who voted agains Elewell's substitute in the morning, and against the puerile motion to "terprimand," were in favor of vindicating the dignity of the House'y expelling McGowan. The next vote would probably have expelled him, and the already prepared setter of resignation was then handed in to save him from such a crisis.

PROSPERITY OF BALTIMORE.-It would seem from the following list of churches which are now in progress of construction in the city of Baltimore, that the "spiritual affairs" of this people are in quite a flourishing condition. The Methodists seem to have got a decided start of all other denominations there. We copy from the Baltimore Amer-

A Protestant Episcopal Church in Park street.
A Lutheran Church at Panton.
A Preshyterian Church in Aisquith street.
A Methodist Episcopal Church corner of Charles

and Favette street.

A Meth-diat Ediscopal Church in Columbia street.

A Meth-diat Ediscopal Church at the corner of Granby and Exerce streets—foundation to be lead ahortly.

A Methodist Protestant Church corner of Pitt and

Methodiet Protestant Church corner of Green Lom' and streets.

Methodist Protestant Church in Liberty street.

German Catholie t hurch at the corner of Part

tained.
A Church for a colored congregation in Jefferson street, near Hartford Run.
The whole number of Churches in Baltimore at the Leginning of the present year, exclusive of the above.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT."-IL appears from the following paragraph, that there has been a severer winter than the

present, though this exceedingly respectable personage may not recollect it.

NEW ENGLAND WINTERS — In the last number of the Gazette, was an extract from Curwen's Letters, in which he stated, on the authority of Dr. Holyoke, "that the winter of '79-80 exceeded any since 1740. It hegan before the middle of December, and lasted till June nearly: no vegetation taking Place till the last week in May."

The Boston Mail states, on the suthority of an ared farmer in Worcester county, that in the year 1785 the snow held on to the depth of four feet until the 20th of April. It then suddenly thawed off, and summer came on apace; and no year before or sines.